

When there are other means of ventilating the grievances, it is no use resorting to an extraordinary procedure as an adjournment motion. That was my view and that was why I disallowed it, but I may assure the Hon'ble Member Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy that in cases of this type which may occur in future, I will always make it a point to consult the member concerned and tell him whether I think it necessary or not. Since the member says that that is the practice here, I do not want to deviate from that practice. I will follow that practice.

**Sri A. V. NARASIMHA REDDY** (Bangalore South).—Sir, I understand that under the States Reorganisation Act the Rules of Procedure that were in vogue in the old Mysore State are to be followed even now. But just now you were pleased to mention that in the Bombay Legislature the method of ruling which you gave today was in vogue and accordingly you gave your ruling. So I would like to know, so far as this Legislature is concerned, the Rules of Procedure of which area will be in vogue now.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—So far as this House is concerned, we are to follow the Rules of Procedure of the old Mysore Legislature. There is no doubt about that, because that is provided in the States Reorganisation Act itself. But, this is a matter which does not refer to rules at all. This is a matter of convention. Of course, I might have been ignorant of the convention here, but, that is a different matter. As I have just now said, in Bombay that was the practice. Unless the Speaker found that it was quite essential to consult the member, he would not consult him at all. However, if it is the wish of Members here that I should consult them on every occasion I have no objection in doing so and I will do it.

### MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR.

**Sri VAIKUNTA BALIGA** (Pane-Mangalore).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following resolution :

L.A.

“ ದಿಕೆಂಬರ್ 19, 1956 ರಂದು ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲದ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ದ್ವೇಷಿಸಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಿದ ಭಾಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿರುವ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯು ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ನಾವು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೋರುತ್ತೇವೆ.”

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—Before we start discussing the motion, I would like to point out one thing. There are two methods in which the discussion can go on. One is that the Motion of Thanks can be discussed for some time and then the amendments may come in. Another method is that after the Motion of Thanks is moved, the amendments also are moved. I do not know whether members agree with me or not, but I feel that the procedure of moving the Motion of Thanks and the amendments together is better, because then the members can speak not only on the Motion of Thanks but also on the amendments and that will mean saving of some time. So I desire to know from the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition and the other members, what procedure they would like me to follow.

**Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM** (Jagalur).—Since the Leader of the House is new, he cannot throw any light on this. I am in a better position than he in this respect. The usual practice is that two days are allotted for discussion. Since it will take some time to table the amendments, on the first day we usually used to discuss the motion itself and on the second day both the motion and the amendments used to be discussed. We have not yet tabled our amendments. It is only after the motion comes before the House that we can table our amendments. If the amendments can be moved immediately after the motion is placed before the House, we have no objection to discuss both the motion and the amendments together. By the time the mover of the motion finishes his speech we would be able to give our amendments.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—I think, that procedure can be followed. I thank the Leader of the Opposition for helping me in adopting this procedure. I will allow the members to table their

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amendments immediately so that both the motion and the amendments will be taken up together and discussed. I think there is a time limit of 15 minutes for speeches. The discussion can go on for two days and, if possible, we can have one more day for the discussion. I presume the Leader of the Opposition also is agreeable to this.

**Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY** (Chitaldurg).—When we table our amendments to the Motion of Thanks, those amendments must be printed and distributed to members. That difficulty will be there. So it will be better if we follow the usual practice.

**MR. SPEAKER.**—There is that difficulty, but that difficulty is not insurmountable. I do not know the procedure here, but in Bombay in many cases the amendments used to be tabled and distributed immediately. After all, the amendments to the Motion of Thanks are more or less of a typical nature. For instance, the amendments may say, "that the Address does not refer to such and such a thing." The Hon'ble Member **Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy** may say that the Governor has not mentioned such and such a thing or has not referred to such and such a matter. That is all.

**Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.**—I agree, but those amendments must be made available to the members of the House.

**MR. SPEAKER.**—They will be made available to members as early as possible.

**Sri K. PATTABHI RAMAN** (Kolar).—I would like to know whether you suggest that we formally move the amendments to the Motion of Thanks and the discussion on the motion and the amendments may be taken up in the usual course, or, in the alternative, whether you propose that the discussion on the motion and the amendments should be simultaneous.

**MR. SPEAKER.**—I wanted Hon'ble Members to say what procedure should be adopted in this matter. I think that it would be much better if both the Motion of Thanks and the amendments are discussed together. In that

case everybody will get a chance to take part in the discussion. If the amendments are taken up tomorrow, then members will go on repeating the same thing tomorrow. By discussing the motion and the amendments together, we will be avoiding repetition of arguments and there can be a full-dress debate.

**Sri K. PATTABHI RAMAN.**—I am afraid I have not been clearly understood. What I wanted to know is that, if I am asked to move my amendment just after the motion is moved, whether you expect me to make my remarks in support of the amendment also while speaking on the motion itself.

**MR. SPEAKER.**—Yes. That is what I mean, with this slight difference, that the amendments that are tabled now will be put one after another. Thereafter the Hon'ble Members will be allowed to speak.

**Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.**—Regarding time limit, I may submit that some latitude used to be given to the Leader of the Opposition. The members sitting on the Opposition side also used to get some more time. The previous Speaker, **Sri Siddaiya**, used to give us full time. Similarly **Shri H. S. Rudrappa** also used to show indulgence to us. I hope the same latitude will be given to the Opposition because it is really the work of the Opposition members to carry on the discussion. The members sitting on the other side practically do not take part in the debate.

**MR. SPEAKER.**—The Leader of the Opposition may have confidence in me.

1 P.M.

**Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA**—  
Mr. Speaker, Sir,

**Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA** (Turuvekere).—Sir, the motion is in Kannada but the speech is in English.

**MR. SPEAKER.**—It is still in order.

**Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.**—Sir, whoever moves an amendment can speak on the amendment as well as the Motion of Thanks. If that is so, I feel that it is a little contrary to our rules here.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I agree with the Hon'ble Member. But that contingency does not arise today. By the time the Hon'ble Members give notice of amendment, it will take time so that the Hon'ble Mover of the motion will have no chance to reply.

\*Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I would seek the indulgence of the Hon'ble Member who wanted me to speak in Kannada. Not that I cannot speak in Kannada. But I do feel that my Kannada may sound a little strange and I have to request the Hon'ble Member to bear with me till we get more accustomed to each other when I can certainly endeavour to speak in Kannada.

Now to go back to the point. Sir, the Address of the Governor has given us a masterly survey of the policies that the Government propose to adopt in execution of the work that is entrusted to them and in doing so, I feel, right in consonance with the traditions of the old Mysore State, that paternal solicitude that was prevailing over the subjects from the Ruling family and from the Government after Independence was got, has also been affirmed. There is no aspect on broad principles which has been missed. But at the same time, in an address of that kind, it has not been possible for the Government to enunciate the minor details of the various problems. Subject to this little observation, I say Sir, that the Address envisages a proper approach to the progress of the State.

Sir, I must in the first place refer to this magnificent building where we are meeting for the first time after the Reorganisation of the States. This happiness is more keenly felt by those who were sitting in a building which was not half so magnificent, which was dull and drab. This building where we are meeting for the first time will stand in good stead to us and provides a happy atmosphere for us to mingle with each other and to strive to work on common principles where there will be no conflict of party affiliations. To the personnel of the Government and the Government which thought of

providing this building, we must certainly say a word of thanks.

Having done this, let me also refer to the supreme import of the first meeting that we are having of members representing the same linguistic area which till the other day was separated. We are meeting as brother legislators, try to co-operate with one another, try to carry on the Government and help the Government by giving practical suggestions. But in doing so, we must understand that the responsibility on the executive side rests with the Government and the sense of responsibility is still greater on the shoulders of the legislators. In that endeavour, I am sure that the Address which has been given to the Joint Session of both the Houses will stand in good stead.

Sir, it has been the endeavour of all the Kannadigas who were formerly cut into so many components to come together. This linguistic organisation has had a great clamour for its basis. It was started in a time when we did not have independence but still we felt that the culture of the Kannadigas would be better strengthened if all the people who speak Kannada in the different units could be brought under one regime. Our leaders fought for it; our leaders strove for it and they succeeded and today we find here many of those leaders. I do not venture to mention all the names, but certainly I would like to refer at least to the Chief Minister who was one of the foremost leaders who strove to bring about this fusion among all of us who speak Kannada and who value Kannada culture. Sir, in this attempt I will be failing in my duty if I did not say that this Address also refers to the desires of the people that are still there on the border line. I have in mind the Kasargod taluk north of the Chandragiri River where there are people whose culture and language are akin to ours and who are part and parcel of ourselves, but have been denied the chance to join us at this juncture. There is a keen sense of feeling on their part and they desire to join us at the earliest opportunity. The Address takes note of that desire

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and says that as far as possible by peaceful and yet firm means, every endeavour should be made to see that they join us. The longing desire adverted to in the Address is but a message of hope and cheer that has been given to them. Sir, I am sure this observation which we find in the speech or the Address of the Governor will be followed up by the Government not by silent efforts but by vigorous, strong and firm but peaceful methods with the result that those that are still on the border line outside the State, will be able to come and join in the deliberations and try to take part in the building of the New Mysore State in accordance with the best traditions.

Sir, there is a reference in the Address to the international horizon. Today, placed as we are in a small State, yet as part of a great Nation, we cannot forget that the world is moving so fast that the idea of one world, of one humanity is put forward at a quickened pace. Sir, it is perfectly appropriate that we should play our part to the extent that is possible in the building up of not only this State, not only the Indian Union but also in achieving the progress of humanity by peaceful means.

Sir, the Address also mentions the visits of distinguished visitors who came to Bangalore and who carry the message of good will from the various parts of the world. Sir, I am sure they have gone back with good and happy memories of Mysore State and certainly we have valued the cordial relationship which will strengthen the bonds of culture.

At this juncture, Sir, may I crave the leave of the House to say that, to the Prime Minister who is abroad, we may send our greetings and good wishes for the success of the mission on which he has started? Sir, the full import of that mission may not be realised by all of us in this House. But I do maintain and submit that on that mission depends the successful advancement of not only our country but all countries as well and that our leader and Prime Minister who has gone

abroad is a person of a stature who can ensure the progress of the country not only here but also elsewhere.

Sir, coming back to the point of various policies enunciated in the Address, there is first of all a reference to the natural resources. Sir, there cannot be any doubt that the natural resources of the new Mysore State are exceedingly good and exceedingly pleasing to any citizen of the State. It only remains to be seen as to how the Government will exploit them.

There is a reference to forest wealth. May I say that it is Nature's gift to us and it could not have been exploited earlier and the time for such exploitation is most ripe now for the simple reason that on account of the prevalence of malaria and other kinds of diseases, it was not possible to build up that organisation which will be helpful in building the Malnad province? But still, Sir, today we are in a position, to say, by controlling diseases and also with the aid of science and the medical assistance that has been secured by spraying and other methods, that the malnad is going to be a rich treasure the like of which will not be possessed by any other State. That aspect has not escaped the attention of the Government and there is therefore very naturally a reference to the forest wealth of this State. It has also a place of highest priority and is ranking first among all other items.

Sir, it is also necessary that, when steps are taken to exploit the forest wealth, it should not be such as to take away the wealth and leave the forests in a manner which is unwanted. Simultaneously with the development or the exploitation of forest wealth, it may be necessary to carry on side by side a policy of re-afforestation and try as far as possible to see that the level of the wealth that we possess in the forests is not diminished or is not frittered away, but on the other hand the Government should try to put it on a better basis by the aid of the science and scientific methods that are now available, which were perhaps unknown some years back.

Sir, besides the forest wealth, what other kinds of wealth have we in our



State? The river wealth, the water wealth as I would call it—all ready for exploitation and on the manner and the method of exploitation will depend the happiness of the entire people of the State. Sir, the resources of water will be more I think than in the old State of Mysore which will make the State to rank first in the hydro-electric potential the bulk of which has not been exploited. I would not have referred to this aspect before this House which is very well-known to every one assembled here, but for the circumstance that some time back it was stated that all the water resources of the State have been exhausted, evidently meaning perhaps irrigation projects and not hydro-electric potential. Sir, the Western Ghats is Nature's gift to us which offers variegated possibilities of immense magnitude for exploitation, for the generation of power not only to furnish for the needs of the State, but also of the neighbouring State or if I may say so, entire South India. Our potential, so far as hydro-electric power is concerned, has not been tapped. Perhaps one of the reasons was that these areas were broken up and they were not under one administration. But I do not wish to dilate on this at great length. But today fortunately we are sitting together here and we are having that potential which can be developed further. Sir, in connection with this, I wish to throw out a few suggestions to the Government. I am sorry I do not have the picture of the entire State before me and I shall therefore try to place certain facts relating to the district that I come from, namely, the South Kanara District. We have 21 perennial rivers as Nature's gift to us and Nature's project, finished to the extent of solving the major irrigation problem. Sir, in all irrigation problems much amount—four crores, 20 crores, 30 crores—is spent in an endeavour to collect data about rainfall and the water which is collected should be conserved so as to make it available for all the 365 days in a year. Here is Sir, a Nature's gift in the shape of 21 major irrigation schemes fairly completed leading us to the stage of distribution of water. It is a simple

process, and it is a matter on which immediate attention will be extremely helpful. Its advantages are many. I will only mention a few. Take for instance the food problem: when we are thinking of increasing food production and great emphasis has been laid in the Second Five-Year Plan for speeding up food production and it envisages a target of 40 per cent, I say that this 40 per cent could be achieved by us very very easily. Let me explain myself in a little greater detail. Sir, the Centre is giving aid under the Grow More Food Campaign for installation of pumps what is technically called Lift Irrigation and this has been encouraged. We had not the good fortune in South Kanara District prior to the integration of the States to have the Lift Irrigation so well as that. Now I submit that with the introduction of Jog power to South Kanara District, this scheme of rural electrification which will aid production of food on a very big scale should be considered by the Government. Sir, in that district we have got about 5 lakhs of acres of land which are cultivated for paddy. Of this, four lakhs of acres of land are being cultivated only for one crop. With electrification and cheap power we could easily bring in one single district about 2 lakhs of acres for a second crop and for a possible third crop with a total outcome of about one lakh and 50 thousand tons of foodgrains. If we were to venture upon major irrigation projects with the object of producing 1,50,000 tons of grain what a heavy expenditure it would be! Here, it would be less costing and more remunerative and the target would be reached easily. Incidentally, that would also be of advantage in building up small cottage industries and trying to relieve the unemployment in the villages. Sir, the question of irrigation has got its own pattern in various districts. This question of irrigation has also been adverted to in the Address referring to the Ghataprabha and other major irrigation schemes. There is also a reference to the medium and minor irrigation schemes. Sir, this irrigation is a subject which requires the greatest scrutiny and the greatest

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amount of attention on the part of the Government. Besides what I suggested in the shape of lift irrigation, with the various rivers which are nearly 40 miles in length, the paddy fields on either side of the banks which are to-day not yielding, could be easily brought under cultivation. Sir, besides that, we have got various other facilities of which I do not venture to go into detail.

With regard to Transport also, Sir, it is possible to build it up in several ways. Unless we build up our communications and unless we are able to relieve the people from this transport difficulty, either on water or on land, we cannot possibly improve. It is in that light that communications also have been placed in proper place in the policy formulated by the Government. At the same time, I would be failing in my duty if I do not say that there is a lot of difference between one part and another part of the country. Difficulties from the ghats down to the plateau are peculiar. We are making efforts in the building up of highways but still we are lacking in communications. They must be improved to such an extent that the villager will be in a position to say that there is decent communication in all his parts.

Sir, some parts have a rainfall of 20 to 30 inches and in some other parts we are presented by nature 150 to 200 inches of rainfall particularly during a few months, when our rivers become furious carrying plenty of water to the sea without any use. I may mention here, Sir, a remark made at London when one of our representatives went there and told that on the West Coast we were having about 100 inches of rainfall and all that was going to the sea without being used. They were surprised to hear this and said, "Is it possible that such plentiful water is allowed to be wasted without being harnessed? If we were having such rains, we would have never allowed the water to go to the sea unless it was harnessed four times." I am only posing this for the consideration and

let it not be taken as a criticism on the Government.

With regard to generation of power, I would say that there is vast potential available. We have got a number of water-falls which have not yet been investigated. What has been done is only with regard to Jog power and perhaps with respect to a few here and there. In the Bombay-Karnatak area there are a number of falls from 600 ft. to 800 ft. where power could be generated. Sir, I say Bombay-Karnatak only for the purpose of identification and for no other purpose. By exploiting these a lot of expenditure which otherwise would have to be incurred on a single scheme would be saved. In the matter of formulating schemes for further generating power in Siva, the Government will bear in mind the suggestion that I am making.

Sir, I have in my mind very heavy load of the integration problems. Our integration problems are most peculiar. They had never come at any other time in such abundant measure as they have come to us now. Places of different standards and enjoying different laws have now got to be integrated. Sir, integration is a slow process. It cannot be done over-night. Necessity has now arisen to solve these difficulties and I am sure that Government, with the aid of all the members of this House, irrespective of the party affiliation, will rise up to the occasion and solve them to the greatest satisfaction of everybody. Sir, it could be noted that I said 'greatest satisfaction of everybody' for the reason that there is any amount of criticism for the sake of criticism. But I appeal not only to the members of the party to which I belong but I make a sincere appeal to all the members also to forget their individuality and think that there is enough load for us to carry, enough work to be done and enough length to be covered with harmony with the little life which we have in this Assembly till the general elections take place. I appeal to all the Legislators from whichever part of the country they have come or to whichever party to belong, to forget that for a moment and remember the

work that has to be done by us. Sir, the integrated parts have different laws in different places. We find there are differences and differences and levels and levels. It is perfectly natural that for a person coming from a particular part of the State and finding that other citizens in another part having small conveniences, to desire to have a change of law. But, is it possible, Sir, to do that overnight? Apart from laws and rules and regulations, there are other procedures to be followed which again may be totally different. There are differences which require to be ironed out. Sir, taxation measure is going to be another big problem for the Government because we find already there is a clamour that, as far as possible, taxation should be uniform. You know, Sir, in any kind of taxation, for instance the Sales tax, what variety of systems there are, there is the multi-point taxation; there is the single-point taxation; commodities are exempted. There are taxation pools at the purchasing point and taxation at the time of selling. These are all things which are certainly going to be very difficult problems to solve. Another kind of taxation which I may mention, because I am a member of the Bar, is the Court Fee question that has cropped up in my mind. When I am not paying anything, my brethren who is in another part is called upon to pay. The imbalance arises on account of the different patterns that prevail. This is a thing which requires to be carefully stabilised. It is a question of levelling the maximum or the minimum; the maximum level is to be pulled down or the minimum level is to be pulled up. When the finances of the State are concerned, it would be a difficult thing to do. I am only presenting and emphasising the situation that is facing the Legislature, that is facing the Government and that is facing all of us who have sworn allegiance.

Sir, the other facet of the integration problem is the administration services, the Departmental Heads, particularly the lower staff, the N. G. O.'s and the School Masters. I have no reason to

doubt that under the pattern that is envisaged—the socialistic pattern of society—every citizen is entitled to be provided with means of decent livelihood. Sir, it is up to the Government to evolve a bold policy even if it means a question of spending a few crores and solve this problem satisfactorily. It should be a part of the policy; it would not be wrong; on the other hand I would say that it is absolutely essential that this problem should be faced, should be tackled and should be solved satisfactorily. I may venture to state here that it would be worthwhile for the Government to consider whether it would not be necessary or useful to have a committee of this House to consider and formulate suggestions for speedy action by the Government.

1-30 P.M.

Sir, I am aware that industries always play a very important part in building up any State, much more so a new State. I am happy that our State is today industrially fairly well placed—mark the words 'fairly well placed'—with the result I must say that I am not quite happy because the natural resources that God has given us, that Nature has presented to us, are such that industrially we should have been far more ahead than where we are today. I will not get into the details of any industry, but I do wish to refer to one industry, namely, the Cashew Nut industry which is being developed in my part of the State i.e., in South Kanara and North Kanara. This is an industry which is really very important for the simple reason that it is a dollar-fetching industry. It is worthwhile for the Government to consider this matter. I also wish to state that the Centre looks to the new Mysore State for the development of this industry, because they feel that, unless the new Mysore Government comes forward with a precise scheme for the building up of this industry, it will not be possible for them to achieve the targets which they have placed before themselves. In this connection, I wish to point out that, so far as the development of cashew nut industry or the stepping up of production of cashew

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nut in the State is concerned, it is not a matter which will impinge upon the production of food in any area, because the area on which cashew nut can be grown is one which today yields nothing to the Government or to any citizen of the State; it is a barren hilly side. There are many such industries. I will not weary the House by referring to them in detail, but I do wish to point out that, while framing the industrial policy, these matters do require some attention at the hands of the Government.

Sir, one more problem which the House will have to face and which the Government will have to face and to which a reference has been made in the Address of the Governor is the problem of education. There are different patterns, different levels, different percentages of literacy and different percentages of school-going children. I have before me a few figures in this behalf. I learn that the percentage of literacy—I speak subject to correction, because my figures may not be the latest—is 23.3 in South Kanara, 27.2 in Coorg, 20.6 in Mysore and 8.5 in Hyderabad. It should be the endeavour of the Government to bring about uniformity in this behalf. I am of the view that we should have compulsory elementary education and that it should be enforced with vigour. My idea of free and compulsory primary education is not one that is referred to for the first time. It was mentioned and advocated as early as 1914 by the Hon'ble Member Sri G. K. Gokhale when he was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. Though much water has flown under the bridge since then, still we are not able to say that we are having free and compulsory education. There should be no part of our Indian Union where education should not be free so that there may not be any person who lacks education.

While on the subject of education, I have in mind the pre-University course which has been adopted in a few parts of the State. For instance, in South Kanara and Coorg, the pre-University course has been adopted. I am not sure

whether it has been done in other parts of the State. I have been told that it has been done in Raichur and Gulberga. The All-India Secondary Education Board has formulated a plan. It has got the acceptance of the Central Government and the Inter-University Commission has approved of it with the result that it is bound to come at some stage or other in the change-over that is to come. How far we, as citizens of the new Mysore State, can make the matter easy and try to eliminate the hardship which is inevitable in every system of change-over is a point on which the House should concentrate some attention. The period of education which is 11 years is not quite adequate. We should have 12 years' course. I would, therefore, suggest to those who are encouraging this 12-year course to wait and see how the other course which is the best and the most advantageous functions before we embark upon the details of the new scheme. Education is the most important item in any part of the country and it has developed in different ways on account of the different conditions prevailing. In some parts of the country, private management has taken the major portion of the load of Government. I feel that it is the primary duty of Government to take over all secondary schools wherever they may be and run them. It may entail heavy expenditure, but that is inevitable. We must be bold and be prepared to face bold questions and take bold decisions and venture upon something which is absolutely essential irrespective of financial consideration. But I do not mean to suggest that we must run at a pace which is dangerous but at a pace consistent with two aspects, namely, the financial burden that we can bear and the supreme need of taking over education and stabilising it and putting it on a firm basis. There must be a happy solution and co-ordination. I am sure that Government will put forth its best efforts in this direction.

So far as grant-in-aid that has been given to private management is concerned, it has been suggested that

it will be necessary to coordinate it. In this connection, I venture to throw out a suggestion that the deficit that is incurred by the various institutions should be shared by Government and the management in the ratio of two-thirds and one-third. I say two-thirds and one-third because, though I said a little while ago that the entire burden should be taken over by Government, having regard to the finances of this State and having regard to the common notion that prevails today that deficit financing is the order of the day, I do feel that it is necessary to harness public co-operation and private resources, particularly the co-operation of institutions which are being run by private management. Every encouragement should be given to them and a lenient attitude should be taken towards them and may I suggest that their one-third share may be reckoned as part of the grant-in-aid that is to be given to them?

With regard to one or two other subjects, I do say that the Government has got a very heavy burden to carry in the days to come.

Tenancy reform is one which has been so much talked about. We are told that there has been tenancy reform in that part of the Bombay State which now forms part of the new Mysore State and we are also told that there is no tenancy reform in Coorg and that there are half-hearted measures in other parts. This is one of the most important problems and it has far-reaching repercussions. For instance, we cannot step up food production without bringing about tenancy reform. How to make the agriculturist enthusiastic and make him produce more and more, particularly in the present context of increased population and the deficit that we are having in food, is an important idea on which I am sure Government will place proper emphasis and take proper and speedy action also. There is always a difference in the approach of a particular Government or a particular party towards this question of land reform. They may approach this question from different angles. I do agree that these are minor considerations, the primary

consideration being the production of the largest amount of food. A State which is producing the largest quantity of food and has surplus to spare should go to the relief of the neighbouring State. This is the ideal which we, in Mysore State, will have to strive to attain. It is in this light that I am saying that land reform should merit and should have high priority. The idea that is suggested, namely, to amend the Bombay and the Mysore Acts to preserve the *status quo* for a further period of one year and to prevent eviction of tenants during that period will not be a satisfactory method. Let me not be understood as criticising Government, but I do desire that Government should act upon the suggestion that I have made with sympathy and try to see that expedition is made a factor governing the process of land reforms.

We have been told that the Kolar Gold Fields have been nationalised. There has been a certain amount of doubt expressed as to how far the Government-run Gold Fields will yield the profit or the revenues that are expected. I am happy that a Board has been constituted and I hope that proper and expeditious work will be done as a result of which the production of gold will be stepped up. As a result of the nationalisation of the Kolar Gold Fields, we have to see not only to the expansion in the area of gold production but also to the expansion in the total output and in several other matters.

There is a reference in the Address to the constitution of a State Transport Board. As I said, there are various patterns; there are companies which are running private services. Whether nationalisation should be resorted to immediately or whether it should be deferred for a short while or whether the State Transport should be run as a supplementary to the existing transport—these are all problems which should be considered because by nationalising transport if we push out private people, it may or may not be to our advantage. It may, however, be kept as an ultimate goal to be achieved. I would suggest that



(SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA)

if possible, private enterprise might also be given an opportunity to serve the public by running transport services. I am having this in mind for the simple reason that it will not be possible for the State to provide transport facilities to every nook and corner of the State, particularly in South Kanara and North Kanara Districts. The terrain is such that big buses carrying 40 or 50 passengers will not have roads with the necessary width. The roads are serpentine and are situated in a hilly terrain at a higher altitude which is peculiar to our place. Therefore, it will not be possible for big buses to operate in these places for a considerable time unless the roads are improved and widened to cater to their needs. It is in this light that I say that private enterprise should be given as much facility as possible to supplement and not to replace or displace the State Transport Service.

I may also refer to the authorisation of expenditure. In a few days we will have the chance to debate the various estimates that have been asked for. Yesterday, when a request was made by the Leader of the House to the Speaker that two days would not be sufficient for the discussion of the Motion of Thanks and that . . .

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—The request was not made by the Leader of the House.

Sri VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I am sorry. A request was made. I do not mind who made it. I am concerned more with the idea than with the individual who made the request. I am mentioning this for the simple reason that we will have to bear in mind that exactly similar considerations will prevail when the debate is on with regard to the estimates. Government can be attacked, criticised, appreciated and thanked with regard to the various measures that they have undertaken. If it is a question of sitting late, I suggest that we might increase the sitting by one hour every day and try to make more time available so that every member will have the satisfaction and benefit of the

views of as many members as possible which will otherwise be shut out. It is only in that light that I am suggesting this and not that anything impossible should be attempted. I do say that cutting down time is something, but shutting out is something which we should, at all costs, avoid. I am anxious to cut down my speech so that other members may have more time and it is in that light that I wish to conclude.

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AN HON'BLE MEMBER.—You have one hour.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I am told that the convention here is that there is no time limit.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member has no reason to presume that. I am a little lenient because this is the first time that we are meeting.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I was only a little apprehensive as to whether the other members who would like to speak would have enough time. That is why I said that I would cut down my speech.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I would suggest that the Hon'ble Member may be kind enough to finish his speech as early as possible.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—In conclusion, I would appeal to all the Hon'ble Members to join with me and tell the Government that we are solidly behind them in their endeavours to put our new State on a sound footing and take up these new measures and see that they fructify.

With these words I submit my Motion of Thanks for the hearty and unanimous acceptance of the House irrespective of party affiliations. Thank you, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved that—

“We, the Members of the Legislative Assembly assembled in this Session, beg leave to thank the Governor for the speech delivered to the members of the Legislature on the 19th December 1956.”

I have received three amendments to the motion. One stands in the name

of Sri Pattabhi Raman, another in the name of Sri Mohamed Imam and the third in the name of Shri Kadam. The Hon'ble Sri Kadam has told me that he would take some time to move his amendment and so, that may be taken up later. The other two amendments may be moved now.

**Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.**—Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :—

'Add the following at the end of the Address :—

"...but regret that the Ministers being preoccupied with partisan matters, have not taken effective steps to consolidate the position of the State, solve the various problems that confront us, set out healthy traditions and maintain the progressive nature of the State."

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—Amendment moved :

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**Sri K. PATTABHI RAMAN** (Kolar).—Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :

'Add the following at the end of the Address :—

"...but regret that your Ministers have failed to indicate the contemplated definite steps to ensure the following :—

(a) the stabilisation of the State's finances such as to meet the commitments under the integrated Second Five-Year Plan and generally, to maintain the progressive character of the State ;

(b) the reconstruction of the plan structure of the enlarged State with a view to reassessing the programmes and fixing priorities amongst them ;

(c) the self-sufficiency of the State in the matter of food ;

(d) the inauguration of a progressive economy as by a systematic encouragement of small scale and cottage industries and the fostering of a Swadeshi urge in the people ;

(e) the contentment of the different sections of the people of the State."

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(e) the contentment of the different sections of the people of the State."

**Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.**—Sir, before I proceed I would like to express my regret that the Chief Minister and other Ministers are not evincing much enthusiasm to be present in this House and watch the proceedings. In fact, it has been the convention in this House that on such important occasions a majority of the Ministers including the Chief Minister and the Finance Minister are present during the discussion, but now, I find that the Ministers are, somehow or other, trying to avoid being present

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in the House when the discussion is going on. I may, however, assure them that we will not criticise them unnecessarily. Let them not be afraid on that account. Even though we have a galaxy of Ministers, we find the front benches almost empty. This is very much disheartening to us and we feel that whatever we say will not be heeded to by Government. It seems that the Government Members are busy elsewhere and they do not care as to what we say here.

Mr. SPEAKER.—But they have to reply to the debate.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—How can they reply without hearing the debate? I only wanted to point out the convention here to you. We have got now twelve Ministers and out of these twelve we have here only two Ministers present. Even now, I think it is up to you to see that the Ministers are present here and they hear us.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have also marked that many Ministers are absent. Since the point has been raised by the Leader of the Opposition, I would like to point out that the Ministers should have been present. It is not fair that all of them should be absent when the discussion is going on.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Let them not think that we attacked them behind their back. We would like to say whatever we have to say before their face and not attack them behind their back.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I know that the Leader of the Opposition is not going to attack them behind their back. When he can attack them in the front, why should he attack them behind their back? I was saying that this is a very important occasion when criticisms will be levelled by Members against the policy of the Government on different matters. Naturally, those points will have to be effectively answered. It is my experience in Bombay that when a Minister remained absent then at least a Deputy Minister remained present on the occasion. I find that the difficulty of the Ministers here is that the Upper House also is meeting simultaneously.

It may be that some of the Ministers are present there. All the same, some more Ministers can be present here on this occasion. They can also take down points from what the members say, because, ultimately, they will have to give a reply and the reply should be in a fitting way. That is why I would suggest that as far as possible the Ministers may hear the speeches themselves and try to give as effective a reply as possible.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Sir, I have listened with great interest to the lucid and lengthy speech of the mover of the Motion of Thanks. He has expressed his opinion as to what policy we should adopt. I entirely agree with the views that he has expressed. There is absolutely no difference of opinion that we have to build up the new State for which we have striven. We have to exploit all the resources available and develop our industries and communications. We want that all these developments should be achieved as quickly as possible. I hope that the executive will look to these matters.

Sir, this is a very proud and happy day for me, because, on this day, all of us, people from various parts of the State, have come here. It is a happy sight to see that we are meeting in this new and magnificent hall. I am not going to welcome anybody. This is an occasion when all of us should welcome each other. Therefore, let us all welcome each other warmly, with fervour and zeal like brothers who were lost to each other for centuries and who have now been re-united. It is now up to us to work together for the good of the State. I am happy that we have so much in common. We have a common civilization, a common culture and a common language. Now let us all strive very hard for the improvement of this State. As pointed out by the mover of the Motion of Thanks, this is our responsibility.

Sir, our State is now in the hands of a new Ministry and this new Ministry is being guided by my old friend Shri Nijalingappa, who, I regret, is absent here at present. It has been my privilege to know him intimately

for a very long time. We happened to be immediate neighbours and practically family friends. I have no doubt about his zeal, honesty and sincerity. He is very kind and generous. He is so kind that his kindness is sometimes taken advantage of by interested persons.

Sir, this is a new Ministry consisting of representatives from various parts of the State. I am glad that three Ministers with previous experience have joined the new Cabinet from the new regions. I refer to Shri A. B. Shetty, Shri C. M. Poonacha and Shri M. P. Patil. Of course, I had no occasion to serve in those Assemblies and know their working, but I know that these Ministers have got vast administrative experience and I am sure that their administrative experience will be of immense help to us. Perhaps, they may be able to influence our Government and give a new orientation to the administration of this State.

Coming to Sri Jagannath Rao—I am glad that he is here—he comes from the former Hyderabad State. I do not know much about him, but somehow I like his face as he is sweet looking.

**Sri C. M. POONACHA** (Minister for Industries).—He is also an ex-Minister.

**Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM**.—I am sure he will bring all the goodwill and the good wishes from his side. It is interesting to note that he is holding the portfolios of Excise and Prohibition culminating in cottage industries. Lord Jagannath will sit at Kailas, Hyderabad area, and tell his devotees: “Drink and bring more money to the Government.” Then he will come to this side of the Thungabhabara to Vaikunth and say to his devotees: “Do not drink; if you drink, you are criminals.” It is an embarrassing situation for him to hold both these portfolios.

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Anyhow, Sir, I am sure that he will discharge his duties properly and do justice to the office he is holding. The remaining Ministers are my long-standing friends. Sri H. S. Rudrappa and Sri R. Chennigaramaiya—they are not here—they are now new to this House. I know them well. But I do disapprove

of their action in resigning from their high office. Perhaps the glamour of being Ministers is much more attractive and perhaps it would be much more useful to them from the point of view of election. But any how, I have great respect for Sri Rudrappa who acquitted himself well as the Speaker. I know very well Sri H. K. Veeranna Gowdh and Sri M. V. Rama Rao and other Ministers; I know their zeal and I wish them God speed. Specially Sri Mariappa who is now holding the important port-folio of finance, was once an expert in extravagance. He was a party to the Government which rather brought down our financial credit. Now at least I hope as Minister of Finance, he will do his best to repair the damage.

**Sri R. ANANTARAMAN** (Chamarajapet).—What about your big friend Sri Bheemappa Naik?

**Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM**.—Sir, he is my big friend. And he is the most massive Minister of the Government and I am sure he will add considerable weight to the Government. Unfortunately he is absent since yesterday. But I am not concerned about it.

**Sri C. M. POONACHA**.—He is indisposed.

**Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM**.—I am sorry that he is indisposed. I only pray that he may be restored to health very soon. I am proud of him particularly because he comes from my parts. I am sure, being a Minister, he will make less noise. With all this Sir, I say ‘Let God bless them.’ In these days of uncertainty and turmoil, I think the Ministers do need blessings. The Chief Minister is not here, but there is a talk, there is a rumour that further Ministers are going to be taken and that Deputy Ministers are also going to be selected. So far there are twelve Ministers and perhaps twelve Deputy Ministers may be taken. Some have been complaining that there has been a good deal of delay in the selection of Deputy Ministers. But my own view Sir, is this: that the interests of the State will not suffer and no harm will be done to the State even if there is prolonged delay in the selection of Deputy Ministers. On the other hand,

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delay in this case will not be dangerous. It will save a good deal of money to the State and not only that, it will save the Chief Minister from the wrath of so many persons who are aspiring to become Deputy Ministers and who are eventually disappointed. I feel that the number of Ministers is already big enough. But since this is the first occasion, I do not blame him. If he attempts to expand the Ministry further, I only think that the Ministry will become unwieldy and it will create unnecessary burden on the State and unnecessary trouble to the Legislature.

Sir, I may mention one instance. The Chief Minister had to provide residences to all the Ministers. Somehow, I do not like the Ministers depriving the Members of the Legislature of their usual habitation and taking up all the big mansions for their own use. I think the Ministers should be accustomed to lead a life of sincerity and austerity. But if Ministers select for themselves all the best things, they are likely to give an impression that they care more for themselves and for their own personal comfort rather than to the comforts of the members of this House. I am glad at least the Finance Minister is just now entering, with whom I have crossed swords so often.

Mr. SPEAKER.—After the Hon'ble Member has closed his reference to him.

Sri J. MOHAMAD IMAM.—I will refer to him again Sir. I think the previous Chief Minister Sri Hanumanthaiya built seven buildings purely and exclusively for the use of Ministers and it was expected that at least after spending a good deal of money, the members would be left to occupy their usual places. But we have to submit ourselves to a good deal of discomfort which we have been undergoing for the last three or four days. As a matter of fact, Crescent House which is now occupied by the Revenue Minister is a place which myself and my friends practically made our home at Bangalore and to which we were accustomed for the last 10 or 15 years. That building is taken away and we naturally feel that we are taken away from our own

home and placed in strange surroundings. What I want to impress is that the Ministers for whom I have got great respect, should set up certain healthy traditions and adopt standards of simplicity both by example and precept, particularly in view of the fact that General Election is drawing near.

Sir, the Debate on the Address to the Governor gives us an occasion to review the past and to hold an inquest on the achievements of the Ministry in respect of major policies. The Five-Year term which was allotted to us is nearing completion. Perhaps this will be the last Address of the Governor for this term and I think it is time for us to review what has happened during the past five years. I know that the Ministers who were responsible for major changes of policies are out of office. I am also aware that the Ministers who have just entered on their office are not responsible for some of those policies. Of course, there is only one Minister, Sri Kadidal Manjappa, who has withstood the onslaughts of group politics and he is the only surviving Minister.

Sri C. M. POONACHA.—Survival of the fittest.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Yes, though he is the frailest, he is the fittest and he has survived (*Laughter*). I think this is the appropriate occasion for all of us to study and find out how far the organisation which is in charge of the administration and their representatives have acquitted themselves. One point is undeniable and that is that during these five years, there has been no stable Ministry. Ministers are changed too often, including the Chief Minister. Policies are changed too often. We find also that during this period, this Ministry has changed thrice; and there have been three occasions when a new leader has been appointed. There is absolutely no stability of administration. On the other hand the gentlemen who were chosen as Ministers, were engaged and concerned more after their own survival rather than in serving the State or discharging their duties properly. Sri Hanumanthaiya's Ministry



survived for about 3½ years. I know, during this period, there have been group-politics, moves and counter-moves and wheels moving within wheels. What I submit is this: During these five years, this State was ruled by a House divided against itself. It is rather unfortunate from the peoples' point of view and from the country's point of view. We do not mind which party is in power. We have our own limitations. We are aware that the party on the other side has got a majority and a brute majority. But we are interested in this that when a party is charged with the responsibility of administering the country and when the duties of administration have been entrusted to them, they must discharge their duties efficiently and improve the happiness and the lot of the people. Unfortunately it has not been the case. Not only are Ministries changed and Ministers were made and unmade in quick succession, but there have been frequent changes of policy also. There is no sense of security and we do not know where we are. For example, Sri Hanumanthaiya when he was Chief Minister, wanted to introduce elaborate reforms in the field of education. He set up a Reforms Committee and he did it with such pomp and splendour that the whole country was taken by storm. There was a big function in Mysore which was attended by thousands of people from various parts of Mysore. Then the Reforms Committee started on its work. That Committee took months and months to submit a Report. Government spent a good deal of money on that Committee. I was a Member of that Committee and I have written in my dissenting note:

"The Report is very good, but it will be in cold storage".

What I foretold has come true and now the Report has got a decent place in the library and it is exactly in cold storage. Sri Hanumanthaiya wanted to make quick reforms. He wanted to abolish the Lower Secondary Examination. The second thing he did was to commence holidays from Survodaya Day. Thirdly, he introduced this Bhoodan, Sramadan and Vidyadan movements. In fact, to collect lands from the

Bhoo-dan movements, all the Ministers of Government toured the entire State for fifteen days or one month, perhaps at the cost of the Government and collected lands by donation. Look at the cultural development. He introduced this. The Government used to spend five lakhs every year on this item. Now what do we find? We find the entire policy is changed. We do not know what happened to educational reforms. The holidays which used to begin from the Survodaya Day have been restored to their original system.

**Sri R. MUNISWAMAIYA** (Bangalore North-Scheduled Castes).—Holidays did not commence from Survodaya Day. Classes began from the Survodaya Day.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA** (Minister for Finance).—There is a little confusion in the mind of Sri Imam, Sir. Classes actually began on the Survodaya Day. That was the arrangement.

**Sri K. F. PATIL** (Ranibennur).—What is that 'Surdodaya' Day, Sir?

**Sri T. MARIAPPA**.—30th January of each year.

**Mr. SPEAKER**.—Let us not bother about what the 'Surdodaya' Day is. Let us hear Sri Imam. The Hon'ble Sri Mariappa will enlighten Sri K. F. Patil afterwards.

**Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM**.—The cultural development on which five lakhs were spent means inviting some poojaries and archaks and musicians to go to some villages and meet their expenditure. He would go to villages where three or four persons would collect and he would make a pretence of reciting slokams from Mahabharata. This went on for three or four years. When Mr. Hanumanthaiya went out of office and when the new Ministry came here, it was abolished. Like this, there has been frequent change of policy and we do not know where we are. Similarly, this Bhoodan movement. The then Government was very keen to collect lands to the extent of 20,000 acres. Now we do not hear anything about that. Then the District Board elections. The fate of the District Boards is very deplorable. I do not know whether the members

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who come from other parts know the condition of these District Boards. I may tell them that District Boards do not exist at all in the State of Mysore for the past five years. One Government wanted to introduce indirect system of election. The Government that succeeded them said that the indirect system of election was no good and there must be direct system of election. Again, the third Government came and said 'We do not want them at all.' So much so, the District Boards were abolished and the entire work is entrusted to the Special Officer. The District Board roads have thus become irreparable. All the work of the local bodies has come to a standstill. The Government is caught in a web and everything is a mess and they do not know how to escape from this. That is the fate. Sir, I am representing all these things because these are all consequences of not having a stable Government and a stable Ministry. On the other hand, I may state with all humility, and though I have got great respect towards the leaders, that the people here are more fond of power and want to wield power. I hope this will change with the advent of persons like Sri Poonacha. Unless they realise their responsibility and unless they realise the duty they owe to the State, I am afraid, our condition would be deplorable. Even though we might have achieved the new State the same old state of affairs would continue further also and all our good work would be lost and we would be in a perilous position. Till now we were administering about 30,000 sq. miles and about a crore of population. Now, it is 73,000 sq. miles and double the population. A greater responsibility lies on us. We may pride ourselves that we have carved out a big State for ourselves. We may feel glad that all of us have come together. But, unless there is a change in our outlook, unless people render selfless services, there is no salvation for us. If we allow ourselves to be rent and disordered by pettiness and quarrel then I do not

know what the future will be. The future, I may state, will be dark and dim. This is not the occasion when we have to quarrel among ourselves. We have carved out a big State. Sri Baliga narrated in the course of his interesting address and gave a lucid expression to what we should do. I entirely agree with him that we should develop our natural resources; we have to consolidate our State and develop our resources. How to do it? Who will do it? Is it possible under the existing circumstances to realise all our long standing ambitions? If we allow ourselves to be divided like this on petty matters, we will lose everything. Sri Baliga said that we should all work together without thinking of the parties to which we belong. Sir, we never think from the partisan point of view. We are here to offer our co-operation from all points of view. If anybody thinks on the party line, it is on the other side. I think Sri Baliga will set right his own party. This is a time when we have to pool together all our resources and all our energy and work for the good of the State. Sir, I looked forward to this Ministry to set up healthy precedents and conventions. I have stated how the previous Ministry disappointed the country and how they wasted their time. I thought at least this new Ministry of the new State of Karnataka would lay down healthy precedents and traditions. I think I can use the word 'Karnataka' even though it is officially called 'Vishala Mysore'. 'Karnataka' denotes a sort of a cultural unity and historical unity whereas Mysore denotes a political unity. England is called by different names; it is called as United Kingdom, as Great Britain. Karnataka is as dear to me as Mysore for which we have all striven. Let us not be particular about the name but let us think of the spirit. So, Sir, I looked to this new Ministry of Sri Nijalingappa for establishing healthy traditions. Sir, till now we had many evils in the State, evils such as communalism, sectionalism, favouritism and nepotism. Now I find that some more evils have crept in such as regionalism and districtism and

personalism. Sir, we all now belong to one State. It is a common matter. I am aware that after we became one, there are people who want that all the benefits of democracy should be measured by a yard stick of allotting to each region according to its population or community. There are people who say, if Mysore gets six Ministers, Dharwar should get six and Gulbarga should also get six and so on. All these 'isms' should go. We have only to consider that Mysore State is one entire unit. Our view must be that in this State all are for one and one is for all. Even though all the Ministers came from one region—say Dharwar district—if there is competence and efficiency in them, I am satisfied, and regard them as representing the entire State. Supposing we have to spend some money towards some backward area; even if all the money is spent on that area, I regard it as having been spent on the entire State. That must be the view and policy that we must adopt.

**Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA (Turuvekere).**—Some times people think of only community.

**Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.**—These are days of secularism. Outwardly we proclaim that we should not be guided by communalism; but in matters of administration and in matters concerning the public, if you think in terms of community, you will not be committing a greater sin than that and you will be doing immense harm to the country to which you are wedded.

2-30 P.M.

Sir, I was saying that the Government should set up healthy precedents. But, I must mention that Government have no inclination to set up good precedents or healthy conventions. I was just considering whether there was difference between this Ministry and the previous one with regard to tour. We were complaining when the previous Ministry was in office that they were unnecessarily touring and spending a lot of public money on their tours, attending ceremonial and unceremonial functions neglecting their legitimate duties. In fact, in answer to a

question, Sir, it was elicited that one Minister had drawn Rs. 19,000 as T. A. for 9 months and others had drawn Rs. 14,000, Rs. 12,000 Rs. 9,000 and so on. That was very bad. Now, Sir, I thought that the present Ministers, as it was proclaimed by them that they were wedded to economy, would not resort to such extensive touring. I find the Ministers touring in dozens in the same direction and on the same date. I do not mind them going on legitimate work. But the touring is intensive in view of the ensuing elections. I find in the tour programmes not merely visits but items of work unconnected with Government. It is stated in a programme that at ten o'clock the Minister would arrive at Hubli and at 12 O'clock he would be meeting the Congressmen of that area. Is this meeting of the Congress workers and addressing them a part of Government work? Otherwise, it is quite clear that they are going at Government cost for organisational matters which have nothing to do with Government work. This is a fit case for the Accountant-General to look into and disallow such claims. They go there on their private work and not on Government work. What is more, Sir, half a dozen Ministers go. I am not finding fault with their touring. Might be, they wanted to have a look at the new areas. But, there must be a method. When I was a Minister, we had laid down a rule that no two Ministers should visit the same district in the same month and that when one Minister has visited a district another Minister should not visit it for another six months. Our monthly travelling allowance never exceeded Rs. 300. Now, it runs into thousands of rupees in spite of their assertion that they are drawing only Rs. 900 as salary. I have no objection to it. Let them go on Government duty. If one Minister visits Hubli, he must be able to collect all the details and representations and ascertain all their needs and there should be no need for other Ministers to go there. That will not only amount to doing disservice to the State but also to hampering the work of the local officers who have to attend on the Ministers.

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Then, I come to ceremonial functions. The opening ceremonies have enormously increased, I may tell you that a Minister visits a place not in connection with Government work but solely with the object of doing some ceremonial work such as opening a school building or a hotel or a garage. In fact, recently I was amused to read in newspapers that Sri Kadidal Manjappa would be touring Kolar and Gulberga to open a police kasba range.

Mr. SPEAKER.—As agreed to, we have to take the recess now. I hope the Secretary has conveyed that information to Hon'ble Members.

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*The House adjourned for Lunch at Thirty-Four Minutes past Two of the Clock and reassembled at Three of the Clock.*

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[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

### Canteen for Members.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Mr. Speaker, before I resume my speech on the Address, I have a submission to make to the Chair. I think that it is desirable to arrange for a separate canteen for members of this House somewhere near this hall. Otherwise, members have to go all the way to the canteen downstairs. Much time is taken up in doing so and there is a big crowd as a result of which much inconvenience is caused to members. Therefore, I submit that separate arrangement may be made to provide refreshments to members somewhere near the hall in the lounge and the caterer is also agreeable to it. I think that that arrangement will be more convenient to members. Otherwise, we will get mixed up with the crowd and it will be difficult for us to get ourselves extricated from it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is a good suggestion. I have thought over the matter and am still thinking about it. I would like to have a talk with various members on this matter. It is always

better to have a canteen nearby. That is the case everywhere and that is the case in Bombay also. Here, the canteen is down below and members find it difficult to go down and come up. I do not know whether it is meant only for the M.L.As.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—It is a general canteen meant for all.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That makes the matter still more difficult.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—There is ample accommodation in the lounge. The Vidhana Soudha can afford to spare one or two rooms to accommodate a canteen.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It would not be proper to make use of the lounge for this purpose, because there will be a lot of rush.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—There is accommodation available for this purpose on the other side of the verandah.

Mr. SPEAKER.—After we rise, we shall talk about it, go round and settle the matter. The Hon'ble Member may finish his speech and then I will call upon Sri Kadam to speak.

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### MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR (Debate Continued).

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—S.r., those who have sent in their amendments may be allowed to make their speeches today and those who have not sent in their amendments may not find time to express their views on the Address today. I am one of those who have sent in their amendments and I may be allowed to speak today because I will not be present for the session from tomorrow.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Am I to understand that the Hon'ble Member will not be here for tomorrow only?

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—I will not be here for the entire session.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It will be rather difficult for me to accommodate the Hon'ble Member because I have already said that the movers of amendments will get the chance to speak first.